CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 12.

Railroads.

ER ARRANGEMENT.....1858
CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17TH,
Depots the Great Central Depot, foot of
Lake streets:
Express at.....9.30 A. M
(Sundays excepted.)
ew Orleans Express at.....5.40 P. M.
(Sundays excepted.)
ommodation at.....4.30 P. M.
(Sundays excepted.)
ets between Chicago, St. Louis and Ca
and time as quick as by any other route
GE CHECKED THROUGH.
CONNECTIONS:
ith all the Eastern and Northern Lines
Peoria and Galesburg Railroad,
rgh, Bloomington and Bedford Line;
ver Van Trains meet Express Trains
Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet,
Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City,
Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City.
Accommodation, stopping at all stations,
arrive at Chicago at 8.50 A. M. and 4.45
ation at 8.35 A. M.
ONNECTIONS:
Illinois Central Railroad for Galena,
Dubuque and Milwaukee Railroad for
ations.
with the Line of Stages to Washington,
rest, and all points in Iowa.

Western Stage Co's Line M. S Coaches
Clinton, Lyons, Iowa, Camanche, Low
Intermott, Fort Dodge, Sioux City,
Omaha, including Mail Stage, Cedar
in Central Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

ntract to run Passenger Cars between
Galena and Southern Railroad routes.
ticket, or any part of, over the Central
ecured at the above depots, or at the
Company's office, No. 63 Clark street,
ommodation, stopping at all stations,
Chicago at 8.30 A. M. and 4.45
ation at 8.35 A. M.
ONNECTIONS:
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Dubuque and Milwaukee Railroad for
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Galena and Southern Railroad routes.
ticket, or any part of, over the Central
ecured at the above depots, or at the
Company's office, No. 63 Clark street,
JOHN F. TRACY, Sup't.
Ticket Agent. myl8

ON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
rrangement, May, 1858.
ANGE OF TIME.
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, MAY 18TH, 1858,
ASSENGER TRAINS WILL LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT
CHICAGO AS FOLLOWS:
MAIL—Dundays excepted.]
.....7.00 A. M. 13.30 P. M.
.....11.30 " 5.40 "
.....3.40 " 7.25 "
.....5.40 " 11.45 P. M.
.....11.45 " 7.30 A. M.
EXPRESS.
.....8.00 P. M. 11.10 P. M.
.....11.10 " 7.30 A. M.
.....7.30 A. M. 2.30 P. M.
.....2.30 " 6.15 "
.....6.15 " 11.45 P. M.
.....11.45 " 8.00 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION.
.....7.00 A. M. 10.30 A. M.
.....3.30 P. M. 6.30 P. M.
.....7.30 P. M. 11.30 P. M.
CONNECTIONS.
the great Eastern and Northern
ock Island Railroad west, and the
with the Peoria and Oquawka Rail
the Illinois Central railroad, north
the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad
to Lafayette.
ave Hazzle and Alton Railroad east
Railroad and Missouri River
to and New Orleans and Ohio,
Vicksburg and New Orleans,
can be had at the Company's office,
street, opposite Tremont House,
Depot, foot of Lake street.
ailroad ticket offices in the
Freight as may be by any other

A. H. MOCRE,
Gen'l Freight Agent.
[feb20]

WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.
NEW YORK, PHILADEL
Washington City, Wheeling and
with, connecting directly with all

CENTRAL RAILROAD.
his, Baltimore and Washington
ons at Cincinnati.
ake route, will have the advan-
ers at no additional cost.
ket and Philadelphia, will have
ington which is equivalent to
ers for Boston at reduced rates.
ston, daily, Sundays excepted.
ston, daily, Sundays excepted.
ork and Erie Railroads,
ork and Erie Railroads,
ating, and interior towns of

ss Forrest with trains on Mad
Dayton, Dayton and Cincinnati.

AST OTHER ROUTE.
and Rail Road Company
much many of the largest and
Chicago, on any of the roads
ers will find it to their advan-
ed to Chicago, to receive
ge free of charge to the Depot.
principal ticket offices in the
e's office, corner of Randolph
and the Depot on Van Buren

Depot, Port Wayne,
Gen'l Agent, Chicago.

WABASH RAILROAD.
HORE LINE.
AY 10TH, 1858, PASSEN-
Station, corner of Wells
Depot, foot of Lake street.
HROUGH TRAINS.
Rochelle, Kenosha, and Wau-

train will stop only at Evanston
th of Waukegan.
at 8.30 A. M.
at 8.35 A. M.
Milwaukee Railroad, Rock
Janesville, Madi-
and all points in Minnesota.
Rockford, Rock Island and
arrive at 12.45 A. M. and 7.40

accommodate stations.
at 7.30 A. M., and arrive at
ept Sunday.
Superintendent.

BRASKA RAILROAD.
TE TO THE MISSIS-
Iowa.
ION STATION,
West of the Mississippi.
.....7.00 A. M. and 4.30 P.
.....12.30 " and 6.00 "
.....4.30 " and 6.00 "
.....6.00 " and 8.00 "
trains for Chicago leave the
and Chicago Union Rail-

Davenport, Muscatine and

Depot for Peoria, Tiskilwa,
Depot for Rock Island,
Depot for Aurora, Batavia,
Depot for Geneva, Elgin,
Depot for Dixon, Rockford,
Depot for Freeport, Galena,
Depot for Janesville, Madi-
Depot for Milwaukee, Fond
Depot for Fox River, and thence
Depot for Elgin, and thence
Depot for Aurora, and thence
Depot for Rockford, and thence
Depot for Janesville, and thence
Depot for Milwaukee, and thence
Depot for Fond du Lac, and thence
Depot for Oshkosh, Neenah,
Depot for Green Bay, and thence
Depot for Fox River

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1858.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER,
OF MCLEAN COUNTY.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

A Proposition and some of its Deductions.

In reply to Mr. Lincoln's statement, that he believed slavery agitation would not cease until either the States in which it exists shall have adopted measures for its ultimate extinction, or those in which it has no existence shall have adopted the institution, Mr. Douglas assumed a position entirely new to his hearers, and which involves doctrines of the most monstrous character. To place slavery in the States in which it now exists "in the course of ultimate extinction," he argued would lead to a uniformity of institutions in the several States, and that this uniformity would necessarily result in a despotism. From this position several important deductions necessarily flow, and we put them into proper form that the admirers of Mr. Douglas may consider them at their leisure.

1. If Mr. Douglas is not in favor of converting our Government into a despotism, he must be opposed to the adoption by the slave-holding States of any measure looking to the ultimate extinction of slavery within their respective jurisdictions.

2. If he believes despotism would result from any such action, he must not only be opposed to it, but he must also believe that the slaveholding States have no right to under-take to say what the federal Constitution confers powers upon the States, respectively, the exercise of which would result in the destruction of the federal Government. And hence:

3. Mr. Douglas does not believe that State Sovereignty carries with it the Constitutional right of abolishing slavery by the action of the States respectively in which it exists.

4. If the ultimate extinction of slavery would necessarily change our government into a despotism, and if the right to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, is not conferred upon the States to the extent of abolishing slavery whenever they may desire to do so, as Mr. Douglas seems to hold, it follows that he is in favor of the eternal perpetuity of slavery.

5. The self styled champion of Popular Sovereignty has therefore abandoned the whole ground, so far as the institution of slavery is concerned. He endorses the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, which denies to the people of the Territories the right to exclude slavery while the Territorial condition remains, which is a complete abandonment of the "great principle" in the Territories. He now declares himself opposed to the "ultimate extinction" of slavery where it exists, by the action of the State governments, on grounds which, if tenable, imply the absence of all right under the Federal Constitution to do so, which is an abandonment of the "great principle" in the States.

This will do for one day. There is no end to the political heresies, inconsistencies and self-stultifications of Mr. Douglas. No man who has ever become conspicuous in public life has so vulnerable a record or has given utterance to so many contradictory opinions upon great political questions as he.

England and India.

The problem which England has to work out in India has become knottier within the last few months than it ever seemed before. Neither Parliamentary discussion nor fighting brings it any nearer a solution. It is idle to talk about the respective merits of given systems of civil government for India when the sword is the only arbiter, and of fighting no one can see the end. British arms are victorious in every fairly contested field—nay, combatants—yet the latter are not diminished by daily slaughter. The ineradicable hate of a different and conquering race, combined with religious fanaticism, keeps alive the rebellion and daily inspires fresh thousands to stake their lives on the bloody and often hopeless hazard.

The last bulletin from India announced two signal victories over the rebels, but it also announced wide-spread insurrection in quarters where it was supposed to have been effectually subdued. The Oude rebels, notwithstanding their late terrible slaughter at Lucknow, were marching to besiege the city. Serious disturbances had occurred in the Bombay Presidency, where a political agent, with an escort, had been cut off by a band of 800 rebels.

And besides all the difficulties which the English have hitherto had to encounter—the open or covert hostility of a large proportion of the native population—perpetual marches through half desert regions encumbered with a vast amount of baggage and a multitude of camp followers—and the terrible effect of the climate during the summer months upon European constitutions—besides all this must be reckoned the doubtful faith of the Sikhs, to the number of some sixty to seventy thousand, who have come in to supply the place of the disbanded Sepoys. The true policy would have been to reinforce the army with European troops, but those were not to be had, and hence the acceptance of the Sikhs became a necessity. Nor did there seem to be any good reason to regard them with distrust. They had proved faithful when their services were absolutely necessary to save the Indian Empire, and after the crisis of the rebellion had passed, the inference was natural that they would have no motive for treachery. But they are turbulent and restless both by nature and habit, and if they have no love for either the Hindoo or Mohametan races, they certainly have quite as little for the English, except such as may grow out of temporary interest. Already they begin to be restive. They remember too well that through them England was saved from defeat in the great insurrection. "They boast," writes Mr. Russell to the London *Times*, "that they have saved the Empire, and tell "their officers complacently that "Who knows "who the Rajah will be ?' Many chiefs—notably the Puteala Rajah—have warned British officers of the consequences, and I have before me a letter repeating verbatim an opinion given by that Prince, that the Sikhs, if left idle, will be worse than the Hindoostanees."

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The Latest Phase of Fourierism.

If the indications of the present mean anything, they point with great certainty to the assertion, in the country, of a more perfect Individualism—to the emancipation of every man of the race from control of his fellows in all things which he may do without encroaching upon the rights others. Daily the absurd errors of society and legislation, by which antiquated opinions have directed affairs of State and given the law to the complex relations of man to man, are yielding to the pressure of public sentiment; and never before, perhaps, were we so near that happy period in which Government will employ itself exclusively in the protection of persons and property, and in the punishment of those who offend against either. What is true of the State, is true also of those composing it. The tendency is towards release from all restraints upon body or mind which ignorance or designing misgovernment have heretofore imposed. The fact has made Fourierism, and any number of kindred absurdities, impossible any where within the influence of the American mind. It has made Catholicism struggle perpetually for the vitality which is a part of the system in the Old World—a struggle which would soon be terminated by the dismemberment and dissolution of the Church, but for the recruits which Europe annually sends us to swell the number of those to whom obedience to self-constituted authority is the first article of religious faith. It has torn religious societies of indigenous growth into shreds, and multiplied sects until their enumeration is almost impossible. It has broken up the thousands of attempts at associated effort in settlement and agriculture, and it has daily given the lie to the specious theories of the Socialists, who periodically reconstruct society upon plans of their own, in which individuals are reduced to the offices performed by parts of an inanimate machine. I own myself. I am "responsible to no living man for what I may "rightfully do. I will eat, drink, wear, work "at, think, talk, and not as I please, within "the circle bounded by the canons of Right, "and none shall let or hinder," is the assertion of the times; and no enterprise, of whatever name or sort, which does not permit such assertion, can be self-existent. Men will own no master in the workshop or the field, and no Pope in the Church; and it matters little, whether unrecognized authority presents itself in the shape of a priest, a king, a creed, a statute, or a mob, or whether it has once been assented to under a mistaken notion of the happiness to be derived therefrom, rebellion, sooner or later, follows its usurpation. Individuality—self-assertion—is the characteristic, as it is the outgrowth, of American freedom.

Could the school of modern reformers—to whom the elimination of all the evils which Providence has permitted to afflict humanity, is but the work of thirty minutes, or at the most a single hour, if the people would only listen to their suggestions—become convinced of the truth of what we have attempted to set forth above, their efforts would assuredly take a new direction. But as reformers themselves not unfrequently stand most in need of reformation, we must wait the time when they will learn the real tendencies of the age in which we live. One of these—ALBERT BRISBANE, a former Fourierite—has discovered, for the one hundredth time, the wretched condition in which all men live, and addresses himself—for the one hundredth time, also—to its amelioration. His plan, not yet fully elaborated seems to embrace, 1st. The "*Organization of Agriculture*;" and, 2d. "*Organization of the Domestic System*;" and his method is a "Grand Unitary Agricultural Effort," somewhere in the West, as an experiment, to be followed by the rapid multiplication of such elsewhere, until the whole country is occupied by the full fruits of his reform. The inevitable assertion of Individuality will defeat Mr. Brisbane's plans, how well soever he may draw the sword is the only arbiter, and of fighting no one can see the end. British arms are victorious in every fairly contested field—nay, combatants—yet the latter are not diminished by daily slaughter. The ineradicable hate of a different and conquering race, combined with religious fanaticism, keeps alive the rebellion and daily inspires fresh thousands to stake their lives on the bloody and often hopeless hazard.

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THE MURDER AT ONARGA.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Confessions of the Murderer.

We are indebted to Hon. JOHN WILSON, of this city, for the full particulars of the murder of Stanley, near Onarga, some account of which we gave yesterday:

ONARGA, Ill., July 13, 1858.

HON. JOHN WILSON, Land Commissioner I. C. R. R.

DEAR SIR—I hasten to lay before you the particulars of a horrid murder in this vicinity, which has thrown our usually quiet community into a tempest of excitement. It appears that D. J. Stanley came to this town last summer in company with Wm. F. Talcott, and they each purchased Railroad land about two and a half miles northwest of Onarga. Here Mr. Stanley built a shanty, and they lived alone together in this shanty, seemingly in harmony. All of a sudden Mr. Stanley was missing, and as he was known to have had considerable money about him, and had left his business in a very unsettled state, the people here naturally inquired the cause of his disappearance. Mr. Talcott explained it by saying he had gone to Chicago on business and would return again in soon. But months passed away; the winter and spring have passed; and Talcott has lived among us in the character of a respectable bachelor, and lately has been engaged in keeping a livery stable.

A short time since he was detected in wearing clothing belonging to Stanley; and also carried a watch, recognized as Stanley's. These facts aroused the suspicions of several of of our citizens, who went secretly to work to ferret out the matter.

The result was that after examining about on the farm where Stanley and Talcott had lived last fall, the body of Stanley was found on Saturday forenoon, covered with but a few feet of earth, and quite decomposed. On Sunday evening Talcott was arrested by the citizens, and he confessed the murder. The confession he made was voluntary and prompted by no one. Immediately on his arrest he was brought into court, and before the necessary legal papers could be made out to retain him under arrest, he looked around on the audience and inquired for Mr. McCourtir. Mr. McCourtir appeared, and was requested by him to carry word to his wife of his situation. Mr. M. asked him what he should tell her. Said he, "Tell her all—keep nothing back !"

Mr. McCourtir then said: "Perhaps you are not fully aware, Mr. Talcott, of the result of our investigations, and perhaps I had better tell her that you will be absent this evening, and see her in the morning." "No," said Talcott, (while the audience thickened around him); "tell her my situation, but say to her I am innocent." Mr. McCourtir then said; "Mr. Talcott, I think it is proper to inform you that a body has been found on the prairie to-day, and the citizens here think it is Mr. Stanley's, and that you are connected with the murder." Mr. Talcott, to the surprise of all, immediately replied: "No doubt the body is Mr. Stanley's, and he was murdered by me, but not intentionally; it was an accident."

He was, at this stage, advised to make no more admissions in public, as it was considered prejudicial to his case. The examination was postponed till Monday afternoon, to give time for a coroner's inquest to be held on the remains of the murdered man. The evidence before that jury was overwhelming in establishing his guilt, and their verdict reads as follows:

"The jury impanelled this day to hold an inquest on the remains of a human being found on the prairie, near the residence of James A. Hall, in the town of Oaarga, do find that the said remains are those of D. J. Stanley, and that he came to his death by repeated blows from the hands of Wm. F. Talcott, which in the opinion of this jury caused his immediate death; and that it occurred sometime during the month of September last."

After the verdict was rendered, and the remains were suitably interred in our cemetery, Talcott assembled for the examination of the prisoner, before M. H. Messer, Esq. For the people, A. R. Roff, Esq., and Chas. H. Wood, Esq., for the defence. The examination has proceeded nearly two days and is yet in progress.

The defendant by his counsel pleads guilty of manslaughter, but I would say that it fully sustains the charge against the prisoner. Some confessions have been made by Talcott since Sunday evening, which have appeared evidence, to the audience as follows: One witness testifies that Talcott told him Sunday night that the watch he had been carrying was Stanley's property, and showed it to some friends. Another that he did not kill Stanley in self-defence, but Stanley and he were in a passion, and he (Talcott) struck the first blow. Another gentleman, who found some of a paper in this county, declared that he went to Talcott on Monday morning to see him and ask him if he could give any probable motives that actuated him to the deed, as he felt inclined to publish anything he might say in his defence in palliation of his crime. Talcott's reply was: "There is no palliating circumstance; no hope for me; I am a miserable wretch. I need not have killed fruits of his reform. The inevitable assertion of Individuality will defeat Mr. Brisbane's plans, how well soever he may draw the sword is the only arbiter, and of fighting no one can see the end. British arms are victorious in every fairly contested field—nay, combatants—yet the latter are not diminished by daily slaughter. The ineradicable hate of a different and conquering race, combined with religious fanaticism, keeps alive the rebellion and daily inspires fresh thousands to stake their lives on the bloody and often hopeless hazard.

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The Gwin and Wilson Affair.

It will be recollected that toward the close of Congress some sharp words occurred between Senator Gwin, of California, and Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts—that Gwin challenged Wilson, and like a man of true courage, Mr. Wilson declined to accept the invitation to murder or be murdered, but informed Mr. G. that he should defend himself if assailed. Some friend of Senator Gwin, if not Gwin himself, having published a contemptible pack of lies respecting the difficulty, Mr. Wilson has made a triumphant reply. In conclusion he says:

When I declined Mr. Gwin's challenge, I did suppose he would assault me at sight, and I was not unprepared to meet it. I did not deem physical courage so rare a thing or so exalted a quality as to lead me to impute any want of it to him; but I did not suppose he was foot-hardy enough to attempt upon me what this letter-writer designates "another caning affair." Since I helped to wash the blood from the head of my colleague in May, 1856, I have had no idea that it would not be quite safe for any one to try upon me "a caning affair." I shall continue, I think, to indulge that idea some time longer. Yours, truly,

HENRY WILSON.

Burning of the Steamboat Antelope,

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, Ill., July 12.

The steamboat Antelope, bound down, took fire in the hold, near Shawneetown, and had been burning for three hours when last heard from. The hatches were fastened down, and the steam turned into the hold, but with indifferent success. No hopes were entertained of being able to save her cargo. The deck freight was removed. Part of it was landed on the bank, and a portion was transferred to the steamer Woodlawn. The passengers left the Antelope and stopped at Curlew Mines. The boat was loaded in the hold with hay, tobacco and whisky.

The De Riviere Scandal.

His Introduction to Col. Blount's Family—Romantic Meeting of Himself—His Letter to the Emperor of France—How the Court of France was to be Performed.

[From the New York Herald, 10th.]

The following is another account of De Riviere's introduction to the family of Col. Blount, gleaned from authentic sources:

Some time in the early part of March, 1858, "Captain De" Riviere made his appearance in Mobile as a Crimean hero. He was introduced to the family of Col. Blount at the house of a lady friend in Mobile, and shortly afterward Col. Blount, who is a lawyer, went to attend the sitting of the Supreme Court at Montgomery. During his absence, De Riviere's difficulty with Capt. Maury occurred, and the duel was fought at 5 o'clock on a Sunday evening.

On Sunday morning, the same day, Mr. Blount being absent, and on his way at the time from Montgomery to Mobile, De Riviere called at his house, and asked to see Mrs. Blount. He was shown into the parlor, where Mrs. Blount soon met him. He then told her that he was going to fight a duel with Capt. Maury at 5 o'clock that afternoon, and he had a request to prefer to her, which was, that if he should be killed in the duel, she would see that his body was interred according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

He added: "It may seem strange that I should prefer such a request to you, a perfect stranger, and it is necessary that I should explain it. I am not what I seem, plain Capt. De Riviere, but the Count De Riviere, a nobleman of France. I have large estates and wealth, but I have left within a few days that my steward has collected all the revenues due me, besides coercing six months' rent in advance from my tenants, under threat of ejectment. I am now in the habit of using the title deeds to my property and absconded from France. In consequence, I am without money. I have had the good fortune to save the life of his Emperor twelve several times from secret assassination; but my services in so saving him are known only to myself, the Emperor and three of his confidential friends. I distinguished myself in the Crimea, as one of the leaders of a forlorn hope, and you have seen the medals, orders and decorations that have been conferred on me therefore. I stand in the gratitude of the Emperor. In consequence of my infirm health, caused by injuries and exposures in the Crimea, the Emperor regards me as his friend and protege, and has granted me three years' leave of absence to travel in the United States.

"He told me, before I left Paris, that if I would marry an American lady, he would name her near the person of the Empress, and create me Duc de Riviere, giving me estates sufficient to support the title with proper dignity. He desired that the estates which he intended should accompany the title, and from them I should be able to allow my wife from $80,000 to $90,000 a year to keep it as she pleased. The Emperor's object in bidding me to marry an American lady was that she might form a nucleus around which he could collect the young provincial nobility of France, and reform the Court. He is disgusted with the impurity, immorality and vice prevailing at his court among its ladies, and desires that the court of France should equal in purity, morality and virtue that of Queen Victoria in England.

"He insisted that I should marry an American and not an English woman, as the Emperor would not tolerate the influence of an English woman in the Emperor's household. Now, Madam, ever since I have seen you, I have felt the greatest respect for you, and would like to form an attachment for your daughter, which I cannot explain. I am standing in a very solemn position. Before the sun sets, I may be murdered or killed, and I have no one to intrust with. Occupying such a position, with all its solemn consequences, you must see that I have no object in misrepresenting facts, or stating anything false to you.

"I ask you now solemnly, as though the request came from the lips of a dying man, never to divulge your husband or children the communication which I have made to you. If I should survive, and succeed in winning the affections of your daughter, I wish them to be founded on esteem for me as I am, and not as I desire her imagination to be dazzled by the brilliant prospects that await her as my wife."

In reply to this extraordinary address, Mrs. Blount gave her promise to keep their secret, and the gallant "Zouave" departed to fight his duel. It will be easily seen how he gained his influence over the mind of Mrs. Blount, when the romantic story is taken into account; and it is hardly to be wondered at that such protestations, made under such circumstances, should convince the good lady that he was telling the truth, and convince to make her daughter a peeress of France.

The duel with Capt. Maury was fought the same evening, when the parties fired twice. At the first fire Capt. Maury's ball hit Capt. de Riviere in the side and turned him half round. He claimed the right of striking the ball similar to his waistcoat pocket, thus saving his life. A half dollar and a bullet, said to be the identical ones that figured in this affair, have been shown by the President of the Alabama Railroad Company at. The ball, however, bears the distinct impression on one side *of the mashes of a coat of mail*. It is stated that Capt. Maury's second inspected the coat of N. Y. *Tribune*; Marshal and therefore advised his principal to fire at his head; the result was that the second shot struck de Riviere in the cheek. After the duel he was brought in a carriage to Colonel Blount's house, and while he remained there had ample opportunity to prosecute his suit, with what success his sequel has already told.

The sequel of the above story is equally romantic with its commencement. Col. Blount, accompanied by his wife and daughter, arrived a few days since in New York, with the view of separating the latter from her lover. He followed them to this city, and found that the mother and daughter were missing. Col. Blount obtained the aid of the police to find them, but the search was unsuccessful. The Count finally wrote a letter to the *Herald*, declaring that he knew where the lady was and avowing his intention to marry her; though, Frenchman-like, he confessed that only a few months ago he entered into a mock marriage in New York, with a woman who had long been his mistress.

The mother, it seems, has been at times insane, and hence her full faith in the adventurer's account of himself.

The New York *Herald* of the 13th says:

It is said that de Reviere has had one or two bills sent on from the South for payment, which he left behind unsettled. Seven thousand dollars is said to be a portion of his indebtedness; $1,500 to a gunsmith in Alabama, and three or four hundred to several persons in Mobile. Col. Blount says that he cost him some $2,500, that he was compelled to pay out in Mobile. He says he is determined to follow up de Reviere, if he has to remain away from home two or three years. He has given up all business, and will do all he can to bring the villain to justice. He regards the charge made against him for larceny, in stealing his daughter's clothing, he will remain in custody at Fort Richmond, should he be taken and held for trial. The return of the writ of *habeas corpus* on De Reviere will be made this morning, but it is doubtful if his lawyer has seen De Reviere since his sudden departure.

Personal.

A STATUE OF EDWARD EVERETT.—The Boston *Courier* recommends that when Mount Vernon shall have come into the possession of the nation, a statue of bronze or marble, in some appropriate part of the grounds, or cabinet of the orator by whose efforts it has been secured.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S COUSIN.—An Irish paper announces the death, on the 3d May of Miss Harriet Parkhead, a maid of honor to the Queen, at the age of 84. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. W. McFarland, of Leardan, who married Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Buchanan, of Deanbrae, County Armagh, and was first cousin to the Hon. James Buchanan, now President of the United States of America.

—Mr. John Shakespeare died at Langley Priory, on the 15th of June, in his eighty-third year. The deceased gentleman will be remembered for his priority to science in giving the sum of $5,000 for the purchase and preservation of Shakespeare's house at Stratford-on-Avon.

—Ex-Rev. J. S. KALLOCH AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Kalloch attended a religious meeting in Rockland, Me., a week ago Sunday evening, and took part in the proceedings. He got into a sharp discussion with the Methodist divines, who were present witness in the famous Kalloch trial, and Elder J. Baker, a Baptist preacher. What transpired we say to you this increase of numbers of the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE, are now regularly sold on the day of its publication, by carrier boys, in our streets.

YOURS, &c., PENINSULAR.

The Poisoning Case at Louisville.

[From the Courier, 13th.]

Great excitement was created yesterday by the report that poison had been administered to the family of Mrs. Patrick H. Pope, who resides on Chestnut, above Sixth street. The persons affected were Mrs. Pope, her daughter Kila, Miss Green, of Danville, Ky., and a negro servant. The poison was arsenic, which was put in the coffee pot while it was on the table, as confessed by the slave girl, Charity, who is 10 or 12 years of age. Some of the family who drank shortly after breakfast were affected with vomiting, thirst, and other indications that they had swallowed poison. Antidotes were promptly administered, and last evening we are happy to say, all were out of danger. Mr. Fry Lawrence, his wife and child, escaped by not breakfasting at the usual hour.

The poison was purchased at the drug store of W. H. Young, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. The girl Charity, in the absence of the proprietor, early in the morning applied to the attendant, a boy of 14 years, for arsenic, and said her mistress wanted to kill rats. The boy refused, saying Mr. Young had given strict orders to let no servant or minor have arsenic without an order. He told her to get it from her mistress. She went out, and in a few minutes returned, saying her mistress said that she hadn't time to write in them, but to send in the lady often got articles, and deceived by the plausibility of the precocious girl, he gave her the arsenic. This, as mentioned, she confessed to placing in the coffee pot.

Here is the story of the girl as related to Policeman Carter Tiller, who arrested her: "I told my mistress Kerry, that I had been whipped by the family; he said poison them, and I will get the poison; that he intended to do the same thing when his mistress' family returned home; he told me to put it in the coffee pot, and that would kill them. I put it in before they came to breakfast; he said as soon as I saw them eating and smiling I must run away. As soon as they commenced vomiting I went to the back gate and took to my heels and ran away. I don't know where I was going."

Dismal rumors from the valley limits, near the Frankfort turnpike. She was going through the bushes at rather a leisure rate. After her she was put in jail she told another story, in which she implicated a negro boy in the affair, gathering together under the spreading oaks, or on the banks of the sparkling brook which sings its perpetual song at the base of the hill.

May we not hope for more of these popular demonstrations, not only here, Messrs. Editors, but in your own State, and in every State where the religion of Christ is taught. May we not hope to see these meetings more frequent, when thousands of men, women and children, gather together, irrespective of sectarian divisions, and unite in

"The psalm anthem that swells the notes of praise," or in the prayer, to Him on high. May we not hope that the time will come when the leading and vital principles of the Christian religion will be as freely and fully taught in our common schools as any branch of science, and from which the youth, in more mature years, will be as unlikely to depart, as from his knowledge of orthography or mathematics.

Business and trade are gradually assuming a more healthy and improved tone; and as an evidence of the improvement in morals and intelligence, we say to you that increased numbers of the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE, are now regularly sold on the day of its publication, by carrier boys, in our streets.

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Letter from Salt Lake City.

Conference of Gov. Cumming and the Peace Commissioners with Brigham Young—Terms of Peace—Desolation of the City—Intentions of the Mormons & Mystery, &c.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.]

CAMP FLOYD, SALT LAKE VALLEY, June 30, 1858.

The Great Utah War is at an end, so it appears, at least, for a while. You have doubtless heard of the entry of Gov. Cumming into the city, a month or so ago, unattended by any person other than his driver and Col. Kane. His visit to the city, and the upright and determined course which he pursued while in conference with the Mormon leaders, brought about the so-called peace. He gave them to understand that he, as Chief Executive of the Territory, would not interfere with their persons, property, or religion, but would enforce rigorously the laws of the United States and the Territory. He spent some weeks in the city, and was kindly treated by the citizens. He also visited various tribes of Indians, who were supposed to have committed depredations in the neighborhood, and warned them of the consequences of such actions, and then returned to Camp Scott, intending, as soon as the weather would admit of it, to return with his family.

The Peace Commissioners arrived here in the early part of last week, and were soon joined by the Governor, and in a few days thereafter by the Secretary of the Territory. A meeting was held with Brigham Young on the 24th inst. A conference was had between the Governor and Commissioners, and the heads of the Mormon Church. It lasted four hours each day; and it is generally understood, but I believe not positively, that the following terms of peace were agreed upon by which the Generals were to be governed:

These conditions were about the same as had been agreed upon on the Governor's first visit, viz: That the troops were to enter without opposition; civil officers to be permitted to perform the various duties of their offices without interruption, and an unconditional obedience to the laws of the land. On the other hand, all past offences were to be forgotten as per President's proclamation—by-gones to be by-gones.

This city, which six weeks ago contained not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, now has but little over one hundred, they all having emigrated to a small town about fifty miles south, some in wagons, some in small houses, and some without any one of these comforts. And even to this day, notwithstanding the treaty of peace, they continue to leave the city which they have been for the last ten years attempting to build. The roofs of the public works, the floors of the houses and all the board fencing, have been used in boarding up the doors and windows of the houses. All appears desolate—hardly a person can be seen, save about the post office, and that is small, but fast enlarging, which is the only place of accommodation in the city, and it only affording relief in the way of meals. Not a cent's worth can be bought here, nor can any work be procured. Even the manufacturing establishments. One baker shop embraces all the trade and commerce of the city.

The Governor and lady were fortunate enough to come across a person who kindly offered them to occupy his house; but all others, officers and strangers, have to enjoy the luxury of sleeping in their carriages or on the ground.

The course of this people will doubtless seem strange to you, and it is really unaccountable. A people, the large majority of whom are poor and needy, to leave their comfortable houses and take up quarters in the open prairies, and this after a settlement of all difficulties had been adjusted, does seem strange.

The war may be at an end, but there is yet some shadow of doubt. I have asked many of the Mormons why it is they yet continue to remove their households and provisions at so great an expense, when all things are reported settled? But few will answer in plain terms, and those who do, say that they have not confidence in the fulfillment of what they consider the agreement. That they want to see the army enter and locate, before they change the plans previously adopted by them. The fact is this, if the army locates adjacent to the city, the Mormons will not return to it, and will, in all probability, destroy, by fire, the whole city, and this intention may account for their refusing to allow any one to occupy their houses.

As a general thing, the Mormons are kind and pleasant to most of the civil officers, but they entertain an everlasting hatred to certain ones of the number, and are barely opposed to the army being located near them.

By dispatches received here yesterday from Gen. Johnston, he notified the Governor and Commissioners and the people of Utah, that he will leave Bear river (eighty miles from Salt Lake City), on the 17th inst., and expect to arrive in the city in five days, at which time all matters will be settled, and you will hear the news by next mail.

It may be a matter of some interest to know the parties (Gentiles) now in this city.

On the 8th inst., Gov. Powell, Major McCullough, Gov. Cumming and Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On 14th, Secretary Hartnett. On 15th, Mr. Craig, Indian Agent, and Mr. James, Interpreter. On 17th, Mr. Simonton of N. Y. *Times*; Mr. Fillmore of N. Y. *Herald*; Mr. Bowen of N. Y. *Tribune*; Marshal Dodson of Utah Territory, and Mr. J. B. Laveille of St. Louis.

General Intelligence.

A FATHER KILLS THE SEDUCER OF HIS CHILD.—The Vicksburg *Sun* of the 25th ult. gives full particul

Special Notices.

Beware of Imposters.—Caution to Invalids.—If you want a PERMANENT CURE, call at the Office, 74 Broadway, New York; Parties in search of a "New cure for Consumption," for the cure of the Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous, Muscular, Joints, Blood, &c., and for all forms of Complaints, continue their practice with his usual success. 127 He is never absent from New York. Hours, 9 to 3 and 7 to 9. Consultation free. He has no other office, nor any associate or partner at Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, or elsewhere, and has not had. 127 Beware of all persons using his name, or pretending to have now or have had, any professional connection with him! They are impostors! Apply, personally or by letter, directly to the office of his office, 714 Broadway, New York, where alone the treatment can be had. Remedies sent to any part of the country, and if utment conducted successfully by letter. A visit from the patient preferred. His "fix Examiner" on the Lungs, and explaining the method by which he cures the above disease (180 pages bound) sent by mail, post paid, for 40 cents.

Beware of spurious advertisements of "Fitch, Dole & Co.," of Detroit and of "Fitch & Sykes," of Buffalo, Dole & Co.," of Detroit and of "Fitch & Sykes," of Buffalo, Chicago, &c. 714 Broadway, New York. June, 1858.—jeod-v228-1m

127 Among the Many Preparations now before the public as certain cures for the Fever and Ague, none have been received with such emphatic favor as that of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS." This tonic has been circulated in its many virtues throughout the United States, and every day the proprietors are gree ed with the intelligence of some dreadful case vanquished by the use of their celebrated "Bitters." In our principal cities, there are but few families who neglect the Bitters in furnishing their medicine closets. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulative in its action upon the system. For a certain cure for the Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, and all other bowel diseases, it is pure and unequalled.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, every where. jeod1 lm

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 127 Randolph street.

Has Heinrod.—To persons afflicted with Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart, Female Derangements, and other Chronic Diseases in accordance with the requests of many of his friends and former patients, Dr. E. Reading has returned from St. Louis on the 1st of June, and will remain at his rooms in this city for a few months only, previous to going to New Orleans. To be the founder of a new system of treatment for those diseases, which has proved, in this city as well as with others, to be the most scientific and successful one now before the public. Knowing that the country is filled with various kinds of nostrum-venders whose unscrupulous course has prejudiced the public against legitimate medicines, cordial invites unprejudiced physicians and invalids to call and examine his system of treatment, as it cannot be readily explained in print, and judge of its merits for themselves. He has also the assistance of his eminent physician and others who have witnessed the great efficacy of his treatment, and who testify to it all from personal knowledge. All persons placing themselves under his treatment during his present visit, will receive further attention, after his departure, from his partner, Dr. A. J. Mead, who will remain permanently in this city.

N. B.—Immediate attention is called to the above, as it will be impossible for the Doctor to extend his stay longer than two months on account of previous arrangements; and visitors are advised to call during the hours of from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

127 Consultation No. 36 State street, corner of Washington, Chicago, Ill. jeod-v228-1m

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from a sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Excise Office, is highly recommended with a tincture of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable medicinal properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and most efficacious Gin ever offered to the public. Sold in this city on the line of the Canal, at

CHARLES' GIN DEPOT,
No. 48 South Water street.

Also, for sale by all Druggists, Grocers, Tradesmen, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' KONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 10 South Water street; HAYES, TYRRELL & CO., No. 87 South Water street.

FOLD & BRADLEY, 6 Dearborn street.
EDMUND G. CHALMERS, Importer,
jeod-v228-1y 40 Broadway, New York.

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Hark, an infallible remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever, and Bilious Fever, having under their control the whole of the sickly and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer Pales & Co. No. 36 Lake st., Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything else that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are quick and powerful, and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose troubles are so commonly incurred in this clime of chills and fever.

Families and other bodies serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the disease of the liver and stomach, on which all fevers depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Bark," particularly in regions where Physicians can not readily be consulted, which contains all the qualities suited to the bodies of those subject to fever.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine, from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietors, but as they do not make use of them he refers to have the medicine introduced itself according to its merits.

A PAMPHLET APPEARANCE IN THE PRESS LETTER OF EIGHT MEDIATION.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
For Softening the Skin,
AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION,
EUGENE DUPUY, 609 BROADWAY, N.Y.,
Sole Agent for the United States.

The object of this Cosmetic is to add to the most valuable and efficient Remedy that has yet been introduced in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing every unsightly appearance from the face and preserving it in the natural purity of its kind. All persons placing it to the lamentable effects of the climate and the ravages of pestilence of youth. Extensive experience and minute observation having satisfied the Proprietor, that if applied as directed, it will speedily remove any unsightly appearance, such as tan, pimples, freckles, &c., and quickly cure all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions which may disfigure the countenance (and will also impart to the Skin the most delightful suppleness and delicate clearness. In short, to possess a flawless complexion through life, nothing is required but the use of

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS.

The sweetest and really the most perfect

BEAUTIFIER

The admirable preparation of Elder Flowers is very far great as a perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most powerful beautifier of the Skin. Tan, Sunburn, Freckles Redness, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.

CAUTION.—It is singularly beautiful and perfectly innocuous, even to the youngest infant.

Shaving.—It is valuable for rendering anything, annihilating every pimple and all roughness, rendering the Skin soft and free, preparing it so completely for the razor!

FAMILY LOTION.—Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers will be found beyond all praise, and needs only a trial to be approved.

Agents:
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, New York.
The Proprietary Stock & Co., "
J. W. NORCROSS & Co., Boston and New York.
F. C. WELLS & Co., New York.
And all other Wholesale and Retail Druggists.
jeod-m-m27

Missouri.

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Pine, Missouri and Indiana,
to be had under the
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disliked by now to each head of a
competent surveyor,
and to be so rewarded by new
plat and full certificates, to
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Lawrence, Mo.
jeod-v228-1m

and a large lot of choice city property
and lots. We therefore respectfully
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our firm devotes his exclusive at-
tice of Law and the Collection of
and all matters relating to real estate in

SON, CLARKE & THOMAS.
96 Dearborn street.

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AGENCY.
had much practical experience
and Locating Lands
Districts in the Western States, is
the most reliable information
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CONSIN AND MISSOURI,
Warrants can have them
THEIR OWN NAME
NT, PROFIT GUARANTEED,
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LOW FOR CASH.
Banks of Kennebec and Missouri.
BURY, Land Locating Agent,
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AND CONSUMERS
ARE INVITED.
DESMORE & CO.,
sell and deliver to any part of the city
OF CHARGE
Peach of coffee mills. Wetherill sits at
y of our goods, and with a good mill,
purpose, how to reach and main-
of excellence. One thousand of these

Extra, No. 1 White Wheat,
Superfine, No. 1 Red Winter,
Family, Choice Spring,
Mess, dried and unsifted,
Corn and Oats, ground,
Middlings, Feed, Screenings, Sacks, &c.
W. DESMORE & CO.,
No. 167 South Water street.

GINE'S SALE
Business and Residence
PERTY.
ON MICHIGAN AVENUE
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ble location in the city.
Parents, at his brother, Dooley, F. E.
Bankers, &c., Fairfield and Sioux
Iowa, or to the undersigned at Chicago.
Government contract, so that all
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ad acres for sale in Illinois and Wis-
ARD, Chicago.
Fire, Life, Marine, Real Estate, Rents,
Loans, &c., British Crown
Agency, Chicago.
Loans, Real Estate, Rents, Collections,
Agency, Chicago.
Louis; Messrs. Potts & Co., Cincin-
Messrs. Lawson, Council Bluffs;
Cook & Co., Sioux City.
jeod-v228-1m

CHANGE FOR A CITY OR
HOMESTEAD,
Sixty Milwaukee Brick Houses, One
Dwelling, Store and Warehouse, Chi-
Garden, all in complete order, locat-
beautiful and healthy Lake Towns in
Illinois, for sale on the line of the
Railroad.
or exchange for city property or
Farming and Pine Lands.
Post Office Box 1989.

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(UP STAIRS.)
A. R. CLARK. J. S. THOMAS.
are constantly receiving for sale on
of a large number of Western and
in size from 40 to 60 acres, in al-
portion of all these lands and can
that a party wishing to purchase
from.
and a large lot of choice city prop-
and lots. We therefore respectfully
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CHICAGO ACADEMY.—THE THIRD YEAR of the Chicago ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES will commence on MONDAY, September 7th, 1858, at their building No. 213 Wabash avenue. Competent native Teachers will be employed in the languages.

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AREAS TO

Hon. Edward Everett, Boston, Mass.
Rev. William H. Stearns, President Amherst College.
Professor Louis Agassiz, Harvard University.
" Charles C. Felton, "
" Jeffries Wyman, "
" F. J. Child, "
Dr. B. A. Gould, Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y.
jy3m&e Sep20

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, 113 MONROE ST.

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Several seats will be vacant at the commencement of the next term, on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858, which can be engaged by an early application; though no application will be admitted before that time, as the limited number of 30 is still full. au19-1y-1849

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ap15-1y-1859

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Copartnerships, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of Hall & Richards, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by the said Hall, who is authorized to settle all the affairs of the late firm.

WILLIAM R. HALL,
RANSOM RICHARDS.
Chicago, July 12th, 1858. jy14-a140-3w

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of "Holt & Mason," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The books and papers of the late firm will be found at the office heretofore occupied by them, on the corner of Monroe and Market streets, Chicago, in the hands of Richard Mason, who has assumed all the debts and liabilities of said firm, and has full authority to collect and receive all debts and sums of money owing to it.

D. R. HOLT,
RICHARD MASON.
Chicago, July 3rd, 1858. jy7-1m-a97

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED of the stock of the late firm of Lanman Burt & Co., have this day formed a co-partnership under the style and firm of Lanman, Aiken & Co., for the purpose of transacting a General Grocery and Commission Business at No. 91 South Water street.

DAVID T. LANMAN,
WM. APPLETON AIKEN,
JAMES E. BURTIS.
Chicago, July 1, 1858. jy2-2w-a87

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jy13-1y-a116

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(Continued.)

The first thing to be done was to clear away the rubbish in the women's room. The ceiling was, indeed, as the Pirate Captain told us, all on the floor; and the growth of trees, shrubs, weeds and flowers, springing up everywhere among the fragments of stone, was so prodigious in this part of the Palace, that, but for the walls with their barbarous sculptures all around, we should certainly have believed ourselves to be encamped in the forest, without a building near us. All the lighter parts of the rubbish in the women's room we disposed of, cleverly, by piling it in the doorway on the Pirate's side, so as to make any approach from that direction all but impossible, even by climbing. The heavy blocks of stone—and it took two men to lift some of them that were not the heaviest—we piled up in the middle of the floor. Having by this means cleared away plenty of space round the walls, we gathered up all the litter of young branches, bushes and leaves which the Indians had chopped away; added to them as much as was required of the underwood still standing; and laid the whole smooth and even to make beds. I noticed while we were at work, as the ship's boy—whose name was Robert—was particularly helpful and considerate with the children, when it became necessary to quiet them and get them to lie down. He was a rough boy to look at, and not very sharp; but, he managed better, and was more naturally tenderhearted with the little ones than any of the rest of us. This may seem a small thing to mention; but Robert's attentive ways with the children, attached them to him; and that attachment, as will be hereafter shown, turned out to be of great benefit to us, at a very dangerous and very important time.

Our next piece of work was to clear our own room. It was close at the side of the Palace; and a break in the outward wall looked down over the sheer precipice on which the building stood. We stopped this up, breast high, in case of accidents, with the rubbish on the floor; we then made our beds, just as we had made the women's beds already.

A little later, we heard the Pirate Captain in the hall, which he kept to himself for his big soul and his little body, giving orders to the American mate (whom the guard, on mustering the Pirates, it turned out that two of them, who had been wounded in the fight on the Island were unfit for duty. Twenty-eight, therefore remained. These, the Pirate Captain divided into companies of seven, who were to mount guard, in turn, for a spell of six hours each company; the relief coming round as a matter of course, four times in the twenty-four hours. The guard of seven, as we were stationed under the portico; one was placed as a look-out on the parapet, ing, of the great flight of steps; and two were appointed to patrol the ground below, in front of the Palace. This left only two men to watch the three remaing sides of the building. So far as my risks of attack were concerned, the precipices at the back and sides of the Palace were a sufficient defence for it, if a good watch was kept on the weak side. But what the Pirate Captain dreaded was the chance of our escaping; and he would not trust the precipices to keep us, knowing we had sailors in our company, and suspecting that they might hit one some substitute for ropes, and lower themselves and their fellow-prisoners down from the back or the sides of the Palace in the dark. Accordingly, the Pirate Captain settled it that two men out of each company should do double duty, after nightfall: the choice of them to be decided by casting dice. This gave four men to patrol round the two sides of the hall of the building: a sufficient number to keep a bright look-out. The Pirates murmured a little at the prospect of double duty; but there was no remedy for it. The Indians, having a superstitious horror of remaining in the ruined city after dark, had bargained to be allowed to go back to their village, every afternoon. And, as for the Sambos, the Pirate Captain knew them better than the English had known them at silver-mine, and would have nothing to do with them in any matter of importance.

The setting of the watch was completed without much delay. If any of us had felt the slightest hope of escaping, up to this time, the position of our prison and the number of sentinels appointed to guard us, would have been more than enough to extinguish that hope forever.

An hour before sunset, the Indians—whose only business at the Palace was to supply us with food from the village, and to prepare the food for eating—made their last batch at the usual trot of those savages when they are traveling in a hurry.

When the sun had set, the darkness came down upon us, I might almost say, with a rush. Bats whizzed about, and the low warning hum of musquitos sounded close to our ears. Flying beetles with lights in their heads, came and went bright as the light of a dozen glowworms, sparkled through the darkness in a wonderful manner, all night long. When one of them settled on the walls he lighted up the hideous sculptures for a yard all round him, like the very least. Outside, in the forest, the dreadful stillness seemed to be drawing its breath, from time to time, when the night-wind swept lightly through the million-million leaves. Sometimes, the surge of monkeys travelling through the boughs, and barking with a sound like waves on a sandy shore; sometimes, the noise of falling branches and trunks rang out suddenly with a crash, as if the great ruins above us were splitting into pieces; sometimes the whole silence was at its deepest—when even the tread of the watch outside had ceased—the quick rustle of a lizard or a snake sounded treacherously close at our ears. It was long before the children in the women's room all quieted and hushed to sleep—no longer still before we, their elders, could compose our spirits for the night. After all sounds died away among us, and when I thought that I was the only one still awake, I heard Miss Fay, in the dark, softly saying, "God help and deliver us!" A man in our room, moving on his bed of leaves, repeated the words after her; and the ship's boy, Robert, half-asleep, half-awake, whispered to himself distinctly, "Amen!" After that the silence returned upon us, and was broken no more. So the night passed—the first night in our Prison in the Woods.

With the morning, came the discovery of a new feature in the Pirate Captain's, for which none of us had been prepared.

Soon after sunrise the Pirate Captain looked into our room, and ordered all the men in it out into the large hall, where he lived with his big soul and his little body. After counting us over, he directed three of the sailers, myself, and two of my comrades, to step apart from the rest. When we had obeyed, the bundle of axes which had troubled my mind so much, was brought into the hall; and four men of the guard, then on duty, armed with muskets and pistols, were marched in afterwards. Six of the axes were chosen and put into our hands, the Pirate Captain pointing warningly, as we took them, to the men with firearms in the front of us. He and his mate, both armed to the teeth, then led the way out to the steps; we followed; the other four Pirates came after us. We were formed, down the steps, in single file; the Pirate Captain at the head; I myself next to him, a Pirate next to me; and so on to the end, in such order as to keep a man with a loaded musket between each one or two of us prisoners. I looked behind me as we started, and saw two of the Sambos—that Christian George King was one of them—following us. We marched round the back of the Palace and over the ruins beyond it, till we came to a track through the forrest, the first I had seen. After a quarter of an hour's walking, I saw the sunlight bright beyond the trees in front of us. In another minute or two we stood under the clear sky, and beheld at our feet a broad river running with a swift silent current, and overshadowed by the forrest, rising, as thick as ever on the bank that was opposite to us.

On the bank where we stood, the trees were young; some great tempest of past years having made havoc in this part of the forest, and torn away the old growth to make room for the new. The young trees grew up, mostly straight and slender—that is to say, slender for South America, the slightest of them being, cerisinly, as thick as my leg. After peeping and peering about at the timber, with the look of a man who owned it all, the Pirate Captain sat himself down cross-legged on the grass, and did us the honor to address us.

"Aha! you English, what do you think I have kept you alive for?" says he. "Because I am fond of you? Bah! Because I don't like to kill you? Bah! What for, then? Because I want the use of your arms to work for me. See those trees?" He waved his hand backwards and forwards, over the whole prospect, "cut them all down—log off the branches—smooth them into poles—shape them into beams—chop them into planks. Camarado!" he went on, turning to the mate, "I mean to roof in the Palace again, and to lay new floors over the rubbish of stones. I will make the big house good and dry to live in, in the rainy weather; I will barricade the steps of it for defence against an army; I will make it my strong castle of retreat for me and my men, and our treasure, and our prisoners, and all that we have, when the English cruisers of the devil get too many for us along the coast. To work, you six! Look at those four men of mine—their muskets are loaded. Look at those two Sambos, who will stop here to fetch help if they want it. Remember the women and children you have left at the Palace, and at your peril and at their peril, turn those axes in your hands from their proper work! You understand? you English fools?"

With these words he jumped to his feet, and ordered the niggers to remain and place themselves at the orders of our guard. Having given these last directions, and having taken his mate's opinion as to whether three of the Buccaneers would not be enough to watch the Palace in the day, when the six stontest men of the prisoners were away from it, the Pirate Captain offered his little western arm to the American, and strutted back to his castle, on better terms with himself than ever.

As soon as he and the mate were gone, Christian George King tumbled himself down on the grass, and kicked up his ugly heels in convulsions of delight.

"Oh, golly, golly, golly!" says he. You dam' Englies! no work, and Christian George King look on. Yup, Super! whack at them tree!"

I paid no attention to the brute, being better occupied in noticing my next comrade Short. I had remarked that all the while the Pirate Captain was speaking, he was looking hard at the river, as if the sight of a large sheet of water did his sallorly eyes good. When we began to use the axes, greatly to my astonishment, he buckled to at his work in a manner which set his whole heart in it: chuckling himself at every chop, and wagging his head as if he was in the forecastle again telling his best yarns.

"You seem to be in spirits, Short?" I says, setting to on a tree close by him.

"The river's put a notion in my head," says he. "Chop away, Gill, as hard as you can, or they may hear us talking."

"What notion has the river put in your head?" I asked the man, following his directions.

"You don't know where that river runs to, I suppose?" says Short. "No more don't I. But, did it say anything particular to you, Gill, when you first set eyes on it?" It said to me as plain as words could speak, 'I'm the road out of this. Come and try me!' Steady! Don't stop to look at the water. Chop away, man, chop away."

"The road out of this?" says I. "A road without any coaches, Short. I don't see so much as the ruins of one old canoe lying about anywhere."

Short chuckles again, and buries his axe in his tree.

"What are we cutting down these here trees for?" says he.

"Roofs and floors for the Pirate Captain's castle," says I.

"*Rafts for ourselves!*" says he, with another tremendous chop at the tree, which brought it to the ground—the first that had fallen.

His words struck through me as if I had been shot. For the first time since our imprisonment I now saw clear as daylight, a chance for escape. Only a chance, to besure; but still a chance.

Although the guard stood several paces away from us, and could by no possibility hear a word that we said, through the noise of the axes, Short was too cautious to talk any more.

"Wait till night," he said, lopping the branches off the tree. "Pass the word on in a whisper to the others, to get on to work with a will; and say, with a wink of your eye, there's a good reason for it.

[To be continued.]

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References in Chicago: Crippe, Bross & Spears.
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Commercial and Money Matters.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14.

MONEY, EXCHANGE, ETC.—The Money Market is quiet, with no change in quotations. Exchange is steady at 1 @ cent. premium. Gold is in good demand at 1 @1¼ ₰ cent.

COMMERCIAL.—The Breadstuff markets to-day were generally quiet, though there was more activity in Flour and Wheat. Upwards of 1,000 bbls Flour changed hands at $5.40@5.60¼ for medium to choice Spring Extra brands, and $5.65@5.80 for Superfine. Wheat was in better demand and advanced ½¢ cent. Sales were made of No. 2, on the opening, at 62¢ in store, but on Change it advanced to 62½¢. Canal wheat (sound and cleaned) sold at 64½@65¢ afloat. Rejected was in good demand at 59@59¢ in store; No. 1 66¢ in store. The sales foot up nearly 70,000 bushels. Corn was not as active—but better prices were obtained. No 1 R R sold at a range of 45@46½¢ in store; No. 2, 40¢ in store; Rejected 38@38½¢ in store; Common Canal, 44¢ f. o. b. Oats were quiet, and a shade lower. Sales were made at 30½@31¢ in store. Rye in active demand at 50@58¢ in store—a sale of choice at depot being made at 55¢. High wines quiet at 19@20¢. Wool in good demand with sales of half to three-quarters blood, washed, at 32½¢. Hides steady and rates unchanged.

Freights were lower to-day. A propeller takes corn to Buffalo at 4½¢; and vessels take wheat to Oswego at 7½¢ and to Buffalo at 4¢.

The Boston prices of Wool are (six months there) as follows:

Saxony	60@65
Full Blood	55@57½
Three quarters	52½@55
Half blood	47½@50
Extra	37½@40
Fine Coarse	37½@40
No. 1	30@32½
No. 2	25@27½
No. 3	20@22½

LETTERS ABOUT THE CROPS.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Feeling myself much indebted to you for your opinions and reliable reports of the condition of crops throughout the country from time to time, I have thought it might be unacceptable to you to receive a brief statement of my observations in Virginia and Maryland, from whence I have just returned. After spending ten days or a fortnight in Central Virginia, and passing twice across the State of Maryland, I have arrived at the conclusion, from personal observation, from conversation with farmers, letters of correspondents of local papers, &c., that the wheat is a decided failure in both States. Owing to the same causes which affected Winter Wheat here some fields were not cut, some were cut more for straw than for grain, and a good, well-filled crop of plump grain was a great rarity. Yet the harvest in both States is later this season, but was otherwise healthy and thrifty in appearance, and with plenty of sunshine and shower may make a fair crop. There is no diminution in the quantity planted.

In the "Valley of Virginia," which you are doubtless aware is a beautiful district of country, and highly productive, the grass and grain looked the sea-on as, at present, highly propitious, though they suffered greatly in the earlier part of the season from rain. I was much pleased to meet with one of my old Chicago friends in the Valley, (Mr. Cornick's Reaper,) cutting a badly twisted and tangled field of wh at, to the great delight and entertainment of the Virginians, and to the evident relief of the old fogies, (the cradles,) who could do nothing whatever with such a mess as it was.

In Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, I observed the same luxuriant growth of straw which prevails everywhere, and the farmers were in fine spirits; but the harvest had hardly commenced there, and they may be more or less disappointed. I was told in Ohio the small farmers had generally planted full crops of corn, but the large farmers more than usual, owing to the rains. The corn looks young and not very promising on the Fort Wayne route, except about Laporte, but that does not pass through the best corn country. KNOX.

ANDOVER, Henry Co., Ill., July 12, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The hope to get a good average wheat crop is gone. Three weeks ago I wrote to you, that I thought Henry County would have an average crop of eighteen bushels per acre, or a little more. Fourteen days ago the rust came, and now two-thirds of the wheat is gone; many fields will not be worth harvesting. I do not think half of fifteen acres, which I thought would yield me eighteen bushels per acre, which I won't cut now. Another of thirty-five acres, which promised more than twenty bushels, will perhaps give seven or eight.

I have been here in Illinois ten years, and in all seasons and conditions of crops, never saw such a like calamity on wheat. Some heads are entirely gone, but generally only half of the head is destroyed. Something beside rust causes this destruction. Respectfully yours,

O. H. O. LOSEE.

GERMAN, Henry Co., Ill., July 8, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have seen in one of your papers recently a request for the farmers and others to post you up in regard to the crops, progress of harvesting, etc. As I am a farmer I can give you some facts on the above request. The winter wheat is nearly all harvested in this section, but is not a good crop on account of its being struck with rust when in the "milk," and consequently will be badly shrunk. The spring wheat promised a large yield up within the last ten days, but it has made its appearance on the head, causing it to turn white, and it is also very rusty. Some pieces will not be worth cutting, while others will pay for harvesting and threshing. Oats are also very rusty, but will be a fair crop if they do not all fall down from the too frequent showers that we are having every night. Corn is backward, but looks finely in most of the fields in our town, especially on rolling lands. The variety of wheat known as the Siberian is ready to cut, and those who have it are now cutting it when it don't rain. It is not as rusty, neither is it blasted as bad as the club wheat. Grass is very good, especially timothy. Hungarian and millet seed are beginning to have been, except in the sloughs, being kept down by stock and turned over by the breaking plow.

W. M. CADY.

WHITE ROCK, Ogle Co., July 12, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The present prospect of the growing crop in the northern part of this State is certainly very unfavorable. The barley is now being harvested, which is a medium crop in this vicinity; but the wheat harvest will not generally commence under about a week or ten days, and the blight has already made such inroads on the most promising crop that many entire fields are considered to be not worth harvesting, and the late rains and very warm weather have brought on the rust, which at this early stage may do serious injury to those portions of the ground crop which may escape the blight. As the heavy rains in the early part of the season have shortened the crop very much in the southern part of the State, and the blight and rust is injuring it to such a fearful extent in the northern part, the yield for the State in this season must be proportionately very small. J. C. M.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Linn Co., Iowa, July 12th, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have conversed with many farmers within the past few days from different parts of Jo Daviess county, Ill., and Clayton, Wis., and all say that the wheat crop is very much injured with rust and blight, and think thousands of acres will not be worth harvesting. In the above counties corn and oats look very fine.

Yours respectfully, P. MCFARLAND.

ROCKS COUNTY, Ill., July 13, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Among such a batch of letters as you are receiving, allow me, as a farmer, to cast in my mite. I believe if the farmers would communicate more frequently for your paper, we should have more reliable information.

I have the privilege, after passing through this county and Hollenry, as well as a portion of Winnebago, to disagree with your Rockford correspondent as to the prospects of a wheat crop. During the past six days wheat has blighted very fast, and many farmers who were feeling since over the prospect a week since, are now quite blue.

Many fields will certainly not be cut, for there is not as much sound wheat as there was seed sown. Other pieces look well, and some are but slightly blighted. The blight is the great destroyer, though the rust has entirely spoiled some pieces, and especially of oats. I say this from personal examination, not hearsay, nor observation while riding along the road in carriage or cars. Yours, truly, RADIUS.

ROCKFORD, July 12, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

As the public mind should be kept well informed on a subject of so much importance as the prospect of the incoming crop, I send you the result of my observations during the past week. My range of examination extends through the western portion of Winnebago county, also Rockford and Beloit. At both these points I was conversed with farmers of apparent candor, and from them I do conclude I am correct in my data.

Wheat, particularly early sown *club*, is seriously injured by blight. Rust has also stricken it to some extent, but this I think is secondary matter. Some early sown oats will be rusted, I think, for part in yield fully one-half. Some pieces are struck to an entire failure. Late sown oats are not much injured.

Corn, (grand young hater whose shows few of blights thereon, yet *all*, to some extent, give unmistakable evidence of injury.

Rather colder Sunday (Monday) is cool, but behind the last close weather of last week continue, late sown wheat, as it ripens, must share the blight that more nearly matured. Field of corn, 160 acres, early sown club, new breakfast, and fair a week since for a yield of 25 bushels per acre. To day, I think no one would estimate it at more than one-half that amount. The quality as well as the quantity must deteriorate, as the partially blighted heads will not fill out and matters as well as it sound and healthy.

Early sown barley is a medium crop only. Late sown is badly rusted and poor.

Oats give good promise of an abundant crop. Corn, where it came up well, (much of it replaced, however,) has within the past three weeks grown with astonishing rapidity. Should the fall prove favorable, a good crop may be anticipated. Grass crop, heavy.

Yours respectfully, LAWS W. GWIN.

KALKASKA, Antrim Co., July 13, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Presuming you were anxious to get *correct information* in regard to the crops (if you had any) we take the liberty to send you a few lines with reference to the crops in this vicinity. Wheat is a failure here—the blight having shaken off from one to three hundred ears, of which not one acre in ten will be worth cutting, if any at all. We will guarantee that you can purchase one thousand acres of wheat for as many dollars in forty-eight hours time. We do not think the seed sown will be saved from the crop, taking a raising of twenty miles around. We have not heard of one piece of oats from which any grain can be reasonably expected, even grass is said to have no seed in the head. There was a grand Yankee of seed corn—and where corn

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Refer to R. F. Carver, Esq., Cashier Marine Bank; Messrs. D. Tallmadge & Co., Buffalo; Hon. D. P. Allyn, Esq., Cashier Atlantic Bank, New York City. 1y27-1y

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Which are pronounced by all intelligent persons as the very "Ne Plus Ultra" in that department of domestic economy. Don't fail to examine these before purchasing ANY OTHER KIND, and thus save the regrets you will certainly experience in case you buy others and then see these.

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Has already obtained for itself A PLACE, through "Biddy's" instrumentality, in many a kitchen, and must shortly find its way to all. Call and see it.

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Their stock is replete with everything new in Moldings and Hose Trimmings, Planing, Cornice and Scroll Sawing and Turning, executed with taste and dispatch. Floor ing and Siding constantly on hand.
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FIFTY-FIVE FARRAN'S PLANERS,
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S. SMALLEY.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE NOTICE.—WHEREAS, CHESter Rowell and Catherine Wright, his wife, of Rockford, Winnebago county, Illinois, by their mortgage deed, bearing date the 1st day of April, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in book No. 59 of Deeds, Page 61, &c., conveyed to Thomas Wills, of the City of Chicago, and James H. Collins, of the same place, trustees, for the uses therein mentioned, all that part of Lot Four (4) in Block one hundred and twenty-two (122) in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section seventeen (17) in Township thirty-nine (39) North of Range fourteen (14) East of the Third Principal Meridian, lying and being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, which lies North of the North line of Lake street, in the City of Chicago, as the same is laid out and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, reference being had to the plat of said subdivision and to the record thereof, for a more particular description of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes of even date with said mortgage deed, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, as in said mortgage deed and notes is more fully set forth; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the first installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the second installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the third installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fourth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fifth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the sixth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the seventh installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the eighth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the ninth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the tenth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the eleventh installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twelfth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirteenth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fourteenth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fifteenth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the sixteenth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the seventeenth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the eighteenth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the nineteenth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twentieth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-first installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-second installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-third installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-fourth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-fifth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-sixth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-seventh installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-eighth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the twenty-ninth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirtieth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-first installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-second installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-third installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-fourth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-fifth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-sixth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-seventh installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-eighth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the thirty-ninth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fortieth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-first installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-second installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-third installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-fourth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-fifth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-sixth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-seventh installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-eighth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the forty-ninth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fiftieth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fifty-first installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fifty-second installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fifty-third installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fifty-fourth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fifty-fifth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1858, by the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-eight Dollars, and the whole of said interest remains due and unpaid; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the fifty-sixth installment of interest on said notes, due on the 1st day of May,